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THE COCHRANE FEED-WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER.

PATENTED
MAR. 3, 1885. FEB. 4, 1890.

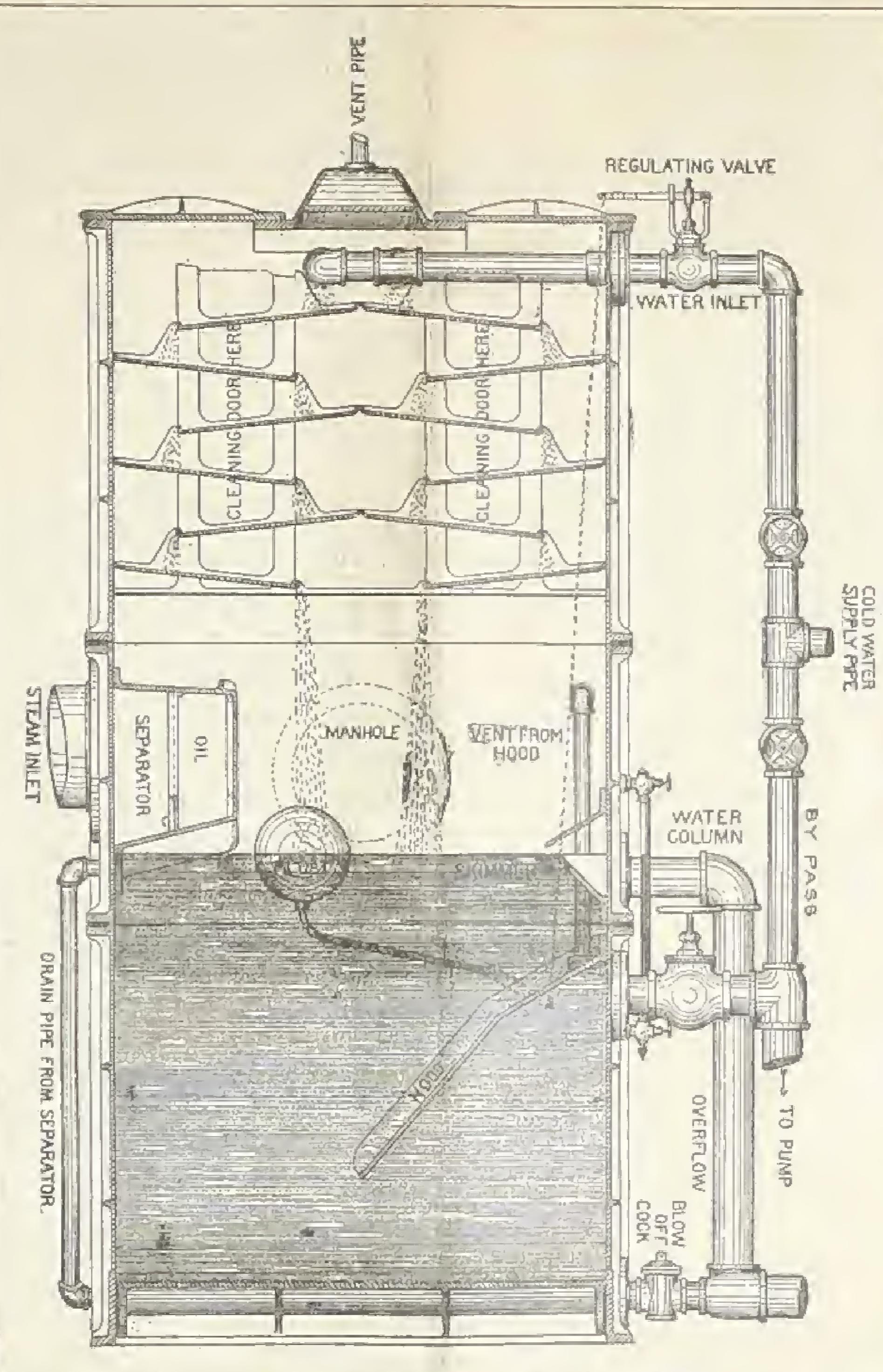
Machinery,
Tools AND
Supplies.

Engines,

Boilers

AND

Pumps.



→ → → MANUFACTURED BY ← ← ←

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THOS. K. CAREY & BROS., Agents,
BALTIMORE, MD
26 Light Street,

PREFACE.

The loss and trouble suffered by steam users, arising from impure water supply, and from unequal expansion and contraction of the portions of boilers receiving cold feed-water, can in many every instance be stopped, and for a very moderate outlay, a trifling one as compared with the cost of wasted fuel, damaged boilers, repairs and cleaning, and wasteage of work.

Engines agree, and it needs but little consideration to convince the inexperienced, that **to feed a boiler with cold or impure water results in a waste of money.** This waste commonly amounts to



SINGLE-TUBE BOILER.

These losses are slightly increased, and fully justified upon the upper floor, to distribute the water and retain solid substances. The lower and intermediate floors will not need the last above, except the bottom one, which rests on the sides of the boiler.

They have not running down on the sides of the apparatus affect may occur to all the parts.

Opposite the entrance, and about below the main chimney, or smoke-pipe, entering the white wall of the boiler. The overflow pipe from this chimney, as well as the drain pipe from the apparatus, is connected to the water-gate below the boiler.

12 per cent, to 20 per cent. of the coal bill.

A large percentage of the rated capacity of the boiler:

Loss of time and expense of repairs;

An outlay for jugs, compounds, etc.;

A shortening of years in the life of the boiler;

Ocasionally a destructive explosion.

The deepest and most effective way of preventing this waste, is to heat the feed-water by exhaust steam, where an engine is used; and to remove the impurities before it enters the boiler.

The *Cochrane Boiler and Purifier* is designed to do this, up to a certain point; that is, it will heat your water *sufficiently* to 212°, will remove non-fusible impurities such as gummy, vegetable matter, mud and sand, also decomposed carbon, that become fusible in water in an open vessel at temperatures of 200° to 212°, such as the carbonates of lime, magnesia and iron.

The impurities mentioned above are those commonly met with. When, as is occasionally found, water contains sulphates and chlorides, these can only be removed by treatment in a special apparatus at temperatures much higher than that of exhaust steam. Such an apparatus or purifier is only supplementary to the exhaust boiler and purifier; does not replace it; and cannot do its work.

MATERIAL.

The *Cochrane Feed Water Boiler and Purifier* is constructed mostly of copper; this material being *especially* fit for the purpose of evaporation, as it is not easily corroded by the acids in the feed-water and hence has a longer life.

CONSTRUCTION.

The boiler is square in horizontal section, with the top and bottom slightly dished. Each side is composed of one or more plates, concavely rolled, which are joined together at the flanges and made steam-tight with cast joints.

Double the boiler, and *covering* the boiler from underneath a *protective* water jacket, the air is forced over the water and carried away to a dry spot, so as to prevent it mingling with the feed-water, from which it would be impossible to separate it.

The upper portion of the boiler contains separate traps, varying in number and arrangement according to the size of the boiler. These traps are slightly inclined, and their plates must rest upon the upper floor, to distribute the water and retain solid substances.

Opposite the entrance, and about below the main chimney, or smoke-pipe, entering the white wall of the boiler. The overflow pipe from this chimney, as well as the drain pipe from the apparatus, is connected to the water-gate below the boiler.

Covering the outlet to the Pump, and extending well down towards the bottom, is a Hood, which is open at its under edge only. Connecting the apex of this Hood with the space above the water line is a Vapor Pipe, which serves to vent any gases liberated under the Hood and also prevents a vacuum being formed there, which might otherwise cause the surface of the water outside the Hood to be sucked down below its under edge and thus carry floating scum into the boiler.

The cold water inlet is provided with a By-pass to the pump, and with suitable valves. The Drip Pipe from the separator, the Overflow Pipe from the skimmer, and the Blow-off Pipe all join in a common Waste Pipe. The level of the surface of the water within the heater is shown externally by a gauge glass.

All the fittings shown in the illustrations accompany each heater, and are included in the price.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONNECTING.

Set the Heater in any convenient place; see that it stands *level both ways*, and that the outlet is at least two feet above the pump cylinder, so that the hot water will flow by gravity to the pump. Make Exhaust Steam and Vent Pipe connections in a general way, as shown by cut, the former of same size as steam opening into Heater, and as per list on page 7; lead a Vent Pipe from top of Heater back into Exhaust Pipe, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ " into the Exhaust Pipe—the size of this vent to be as per list on page 7. This latter pipe acts as a vent to pass away air and gas liberated from the water. If, however, it is intended to use part of the exhaust steam for other purposes, as for house heating, place a valve to regulate the supply of steam in the connection between the exhaust and the heater; in this case the Vent Pipe should enter the Exhaust Pipe beyond the Back Pressure Valve, where it has a free opening to the atmosphere.

Connect the cold water supply to the Inlet Pipe and the pump to the Outlet. Lead a pipe from the point marked on cut "Waste Pipe" to the sewer, or to any place where waste can flow without obstruction.

Where radiation is objectionable, as in basements and confined quarters, have the heater coated with magnesia, or other good non-conducting covering, except at the cleaning doors.

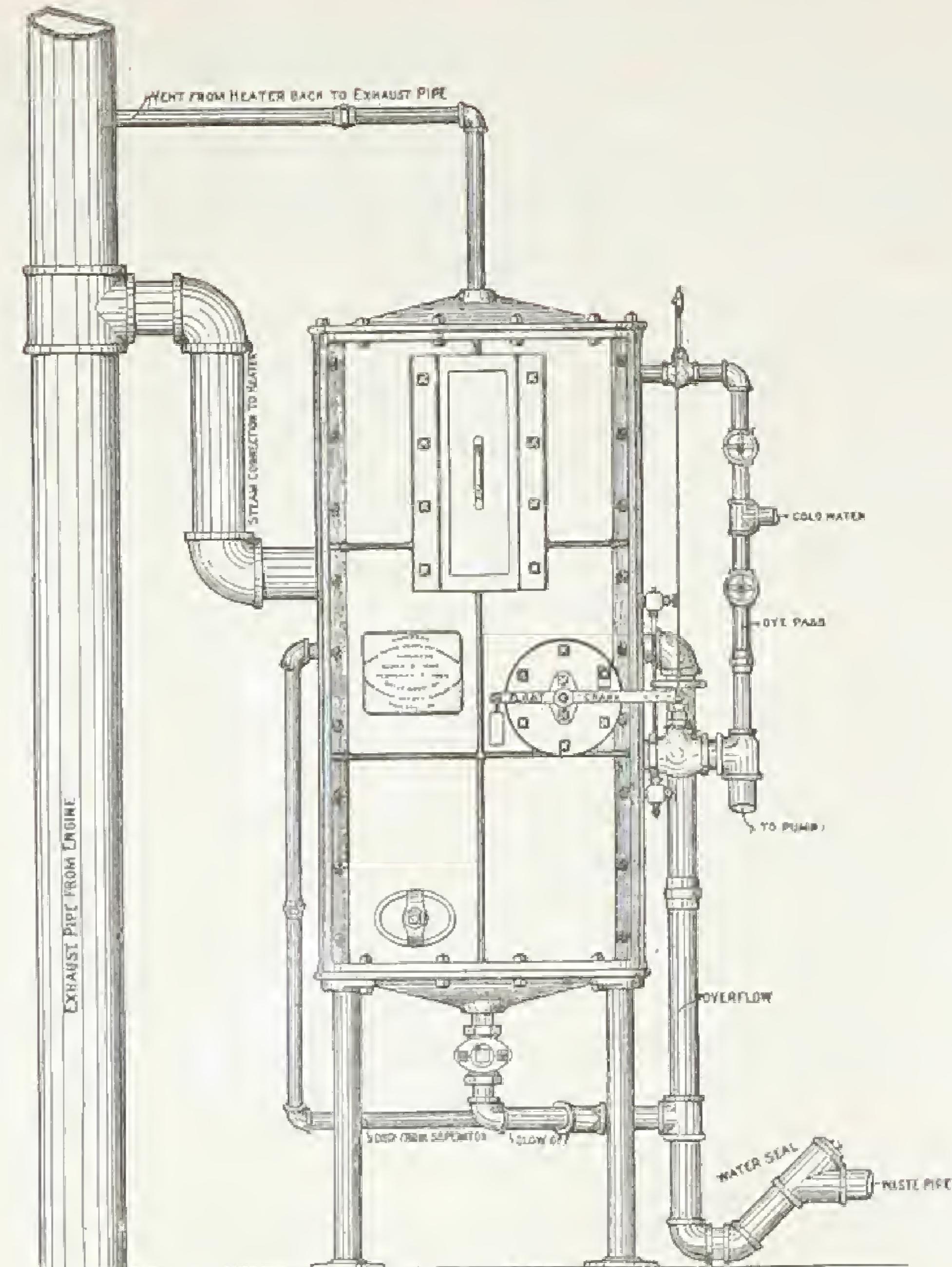
When the Heater is used in connection with the heating systems of buildings, special openings are provided for the return water, and an automatic valve and float are arranged to limit the supply of cold water to the quantity necessary to supplement the return water. The heater then takes the place of the drip tank otherwise necessary.

When part or all of the heated water is intended for dye-house, it can be accumulated in wooden tanks, and be drawn as required.

OPERATING THE HEATER.

Regulate the Water Inlet Valve and the Outlet Valve so that they will pass the supply wanted. Keep the pump running all the time, as a continuous feed gives a better chance for impurities to settle in the heater. Admit a surplus of water every two or three hours so as to flush the skimmer and run off any floating impurities.

Open the blow-off cock twice a day until the water level falls to the bottom



of the gauge-glass, unless experience has proved that less frequent attention secures equally good water.

The cleaning doors should be occasionally opened, and the trays should be cleaned whenever any quantity of deposit is found upon them. It is very important to see that the waste pipe is clear, and that the connections between the latter and the oil separator and the skimmer are kept open, as any obstruction in these pipes might cause the oil separator to become inoperative and the oil from the engine to flow back to the boiler.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The amount of money which an average person will deduct per hundred thousand of mortality claims at 20 years is 10 dollars. The figure which I derived from above is 10 dollars. In the highest class of regular insurance it amounts to 100 thousand dollars per year for every thousand persons. For limiting purposes it has been assumed as sufficient for the purpose of this paper, the above, multiplied three or four times over. The amount above the assumption will only have 4.4. more million than the calculated sum, and this figure has great commercial value, although not exact. Hence it is more practical and just that this be given as 10 dollars per hundred thousand persons.

In regard to the setting which may be afforded by some of the various systems
to local bank systems, it may be noted, as noted before that *Montgomery* is
one of the few states in the Union where no local bank system exists.
The following statement made by Professor D. B. Woodward, M. A., of *Alabama*, before
the "Alabama Legislature," at Montgomery, April 1, 1889, will illustrate:

These points do not take into account of the passing action on the land
owner, the improved condition of which by diminishing the average deposit
within the last ten years has ruined both his prosperity and his community; while
the more uniform temperature accompanying the rise of a hot sand plateau has
enriched and lengthened its life. The calculated savings should also be increased
by depreciation, as the owner of the "Cottonwood Ranch" is quoted as saying in 1895:

If the quantity of water passing through the filter is such that it is required to furnish steam for the engine from which the water and steam, more than two-thirds of the steam will necessarily be generated, and will thus become available for other purposes, such as heating buildings. Water from the back wall of a reservoir which may be admissibly passed through the filter, provided there be sufficient tanks remaining to supply it. Live steam may only be used exclusively in a boiler which contains water and steam, but it is equally effective in heat insulating and heating the water.

Black, sunburned and charred materials have been used by the people of some countries from the earliest periods, would cause bad results, as will indumenta very紧密 to the body. As a rule the materials are powdered, as being both the least costly and the least dangerous. Such a material is that employed in the Chinese Heater. The carbonic acid gas is first driven off by the heat, and the remainder of those which previously结合 to a state of solution in the water are largely precipitated, and these, together with the impurities held in suspension and suspended, are forced off through the small hole until the latter is cleared. If sulphuric acid or magnesia are present, however, a higher temperature than 70° will be required for their precipitation, and the filter should afterwards be passed through a properly designed filter apparatus. The application of fire and incineration, burns the body of the wood to bone, and may also responsible for a great number of such frequent occurrences, as the scalding and the early destruction of the body.

Fully justified and firmly founded will now stand the
accusation which I bring. But before we leave Japan, allow me to assure you that I have not written this
communication reflecting all the horrors, and particularly the mental as well as the physical
suffering and privation, that such people undergo on the systems and methods
of Japanese rule, which are here fraudulently referred to you under a heading
of "moral accusations" when no actual misdeeds are used, nor do they apply
to any of the Chinese subjects that are persecuted there at all, but
only to the native tribes that have sprung from the soil, who have only been treated by
the Japanese as cattle, and by the Chinese as mere cattle breeding stock.

Why we Advocate Open Exhaust Heaters.

We have selected an *open exhaust steam heater* (that is, one in which the exhaust steam comes into direct contact with the water) to put upon the market solely because, in the majority of cases, it appears to be the best of all the systems before the public.

As compared with closed (or pipe) heaters,

A—It is less expensive in first cost.

B—It is more easily cleaned and more durable.

C—By direct contact the steam raises the water to a higher temperature than when it has to do so through the walls of metal pipes.

D—It utilizes the pure water of condensation, and thus saves a large proportion of its heat.

E—As the water in the tank is in contact with the steam on the top of the water only, no circulation takes place in it, as it does in all pipe heaters, and thus precipitation of sediment is not impeded by the currents.

The purifier fed with live steam at boiler pressure is of all others the best, so far as the prevention of hard scale is concerned, but where sulphates are not present the exhaust steam heater is equally effective for purification, and, while much less costly, has the advantage of utilizing heat which would otherwise be wasted. Indeed, even when the presence of sulphates renders the live steam purifier necessary, it should be only supplementary to the exhaust steam heater, which is both best and most economical as a primary link in the chain.

TESTIMONIALS.

Cheney Brothers, Silk Manufacturers.

South Manchester, Conn., April 1, 1891.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS,

Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—Your letter of March 17th, inquiring about the Cochrane Feed-Water Heater and Purifier, has been received.

We have three of these heaters in use, two for heating water for our dye-house, and one for heating and purifying feed-water for one of our boiler plants. We find this heater specially well adapted to dye-house work, owing to its large heating capacity, low cost and simplicity. The boiler feed-water heater and purifier we have furnishes feed-water for a boiler plant of about 1500 H. P., and does its work to our entire satisfaction. When we have sufficient exhaust steam, the water is heated to a temperature of 208 degrees, and we have no trouble whatever from the grease contained in the exhaust steam.

Yours truly,

CHENEY BROTHERS.

By FRANK CHENEY, Jr.

Purell, I. T., March 23, 1891.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS.

Gentlemen:—Would say in reply to your favor of the 17th instant, as regards the heater, we are perfectly satisfied with its workings. We find it to be a great saving in fuel, and as for the grease passing through the exhaust into the boiler we have no trouble whatever.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAMS BROS.

Dallas, Texas, February 3, 1891.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS,

Germantown Junction, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Relying to your communication of the 31st ult., we will say that we have had one of the "Cochrane Patent Feed-Water Heater and Purifiers" in use for about one year and a half, and it has done its work very satisfactorily. Our engineer says that he prefers it to any that he has had experience with.

Very respectfully,

SANGER BROS.

THE COCHRANE FEED-WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER.

Whittenton Manufacturing Co.

Taunton, Mass., May 2, 1889.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS,

Germantown Junction, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs: Yours of the 13th ult. is received. I am very glad to be able to say that your Cochrane Feed-Water Heater, which we have had in use for the past two years, or nearly two years, gives entire satisfaction. We have not been troubled with Cylinder Oil. We can heartily recommend it to any one in need of a heater.

Yours truly,

CHAS. L. LOVERING, *Treasurer.*

The Ammonia Co. of Philadelphia.

THE HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry touching the Cochrane Feed-Water Heater, I beg leave to say, we purchased one from you about one year ago.

It has given satisfaction, and fulfills the representations made by you in regard to it.

No trouble has been caused by oil in our boilers, and we consider the apparatus both simple and reliable.

Very truly yours,

HENRY BOWER.

Philadelphia, April, 24, 1889.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS,

Germantown Junction, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Your Cochrane Heater and Purifier, sold us in 1885, and since then in almost daily use heating the feed-water for our Harrison boiler, has given us entire satisfaction.

We use the Schuylkill water, and the heater takes the exhaust direct from the engine. We have had our boilers cleaned out but once—two years ago—and then found a mere film of scale and but little sediment. There was no evidence of oil in the boiler.

Your representations regarding the heater having been fully borne out by our experience, you are at liberty to use these statements.

Yours truly,

DANDO PRINT. & PUB. CO.,

THOS. S. DANDO, *President.*

Jackson Woolen Manufacturing Co.

Jackson, Tenn., April 17, 1889.

MESSRS. HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS,

Germantown Junction, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: The Cochrane Feed-Water Heater bought of you in January, 1888, has given entire satisfaction. We have accomplished more work in 1888 than we did in 1887, and our fuel bill is \$492.00 less.

We attribute the result to the Feed-Water we are using—mainly. Figures won't lie, "they say," anyway, the above was eminently gratifying to us.

Yours truly,

ROBERT A. ALLISON,
Secretary.

Brooklyn, April 16, 1889.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS.

Gentlemen: We have been using your Cochrane Feed-Water Heater since November, 1888.

It has given entire satisfaction, and would recommend it to any one in need of a heater.

Yours truly,

S. M. MCCLURE,
Agent for Estate of Jos. M. McClure.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 16, 1889.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS,

Germantown Junction, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs: We have your letter of the 13th, and in reply to your inquiry concerning the working of the Cochrane Feed-Water Heater, would say that we have had one in use for nearly two years and find it very beneficial. We appreciate it very much, bought another one for our Mt. Vernon Mill last September, and can recommend it to those contemplating buying.

Yours truly,

HUDNUT MILLING CO.,
Per B. G. HUDNUT, *Secretary.*

Mechanicsburg, Pa., April 15, 1889.

Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the "Cochrane Feed-Water Heater," purchased of you, gives very satisfactory results. Our boiler is remarkably free from scales or deposits of any kind, while we believe a very considerable economy is effected by the use of feed-water as hot as is the case when using this heater.

We cheerfully recommend the device, and shall be glad to learn of your continued success in this line of business.

Yours very truly,

HAUCK & COMSTOCK.

COCHRANE FEED-WATER HEATERS AND PURIFIERS,
Adapted for both Purifying and Heating.

No.	HP.	PRICE.	DIMENSIONS.					
			INSIDE OF HEATER.		Diameter of Steam Inlet.	Size of Vent Pipe.	Diameter of Water Inlet.	Diameter of Water Outlet.
			Inches Square.	Feet High.				
1	15	\$ 90	20	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3"	3"	1"
2	30	125	20	4	2"	3"	3"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
3	45	160	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3"	3"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
4	60	190	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3"	1"	1"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5	80	230	28	4	3"	1"	1"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6	100	260	28	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1"	1"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
7	130	300	32	5	4"	1"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2"
8	160	340	32	6	4"	1"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2"
9	200	380	36	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2"
10	250	410	36	7	5"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
11	325	450	42	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
12	400	550	42	8	6"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3"
13	500	700	48	8	7"	2"	2"	3"
14	750	950	42 x 74	8	8"	2"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
15	1000	1150	48 x 96	8	10"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4"

PRICES, WHEN HEATING ONLY IS CONSIDERED.

Where *heating* the water alone is desired (the quality of the water being already suitable for boiler purposes), and there is sufficient steam, these heaters can be worked to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the capacities at which they are rated in the above table, but larger pipes and valves will then be required which we will supply at an additional cost of 5%. Thus No. 6, which is rated for purifying at 100 HP., and costs \$260.00, would for *heating* only, rate at 250 HP., and cost \$273.00.

Prices include Gauge-glass, Blow-off Cock and Water Connections complete, as shown in circular.

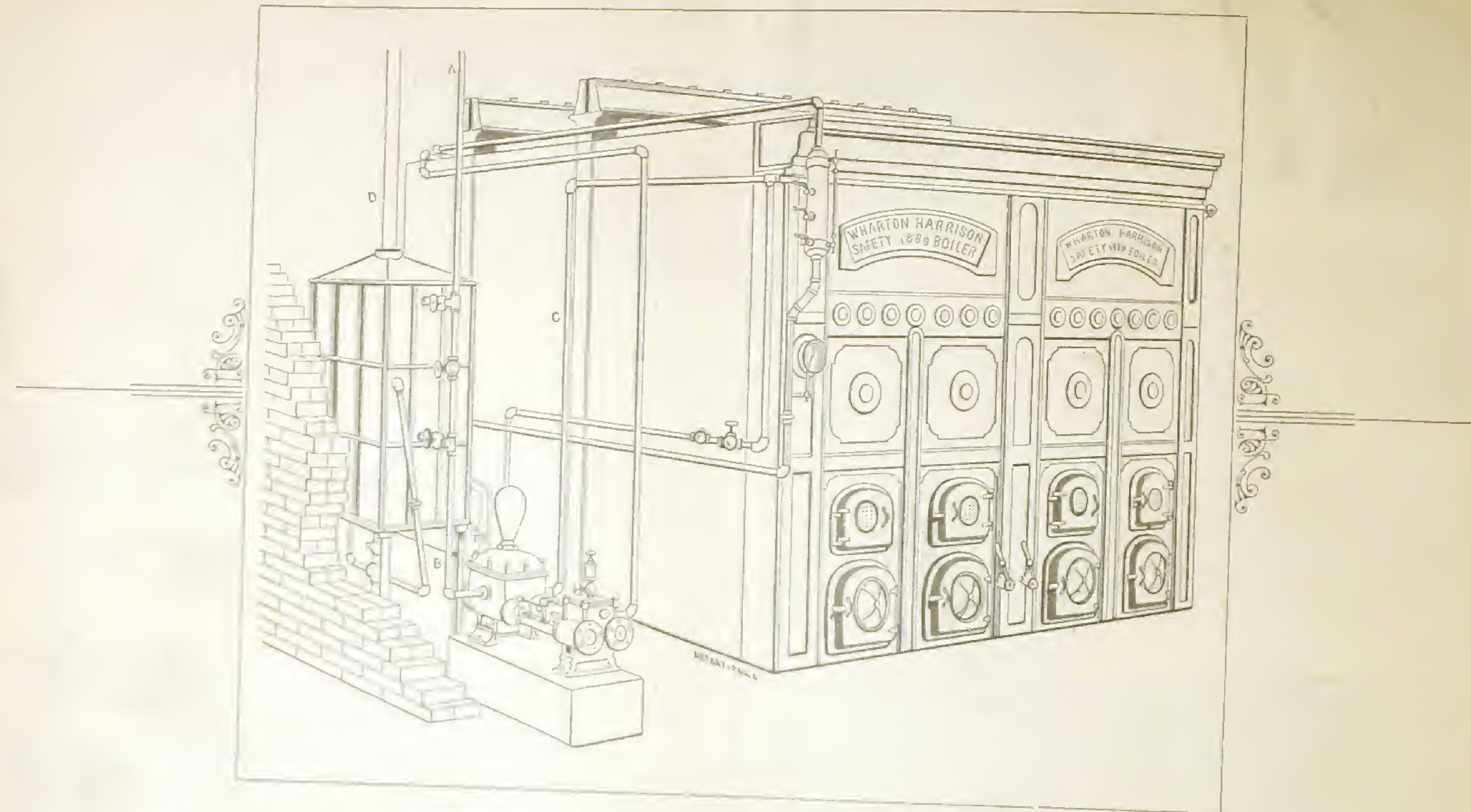
In above rating a HP. is reckoned as equivalent to 30 lbs. of water at 212° F., or approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot, or 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.

A non-condensing engine, developing one-sixth of the HP. at which any one of above heaters is rated, will supply sufficient exhaust steam, to develop the rated capacity of the heater.

If openings of different sizes from those specified above are required, special mention should be made with order.

When ordering, state Diameter of Cylinder, Stroke of Engine and number of Revolutions; also the Boiler Pressure.

The Cochrane Feed-Water Heater and Purifier.



TO STEAM USERS:

Examine details of Heaters and Purifiers in the price list, if troubled with bad water. They combine excellence with low cost, and their intrinsic merits will warrant your investigation.

Read description of our Heaters and Purifiers, and our claims for them.

Write to us for our guarantee, and any further information desired.

We design and contract for steam plants complete, and invite application for plans and estimates.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS.

Thos. K. Carey & Bros.,
AGENTS,

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